

Please add the following new claims:

28. (New) The method of claim 24 wherein the substance is a substance based on inhibition of the binding itself between the ligand (SDF-1) and the receptor CXCR4.

29. (New) The method of claim 24 wherein the substance is a substance based on inhibition of the signaling from CXCR4 to nuclei.

13 30. (New) The method of claim 24 wherein the substance is a substance that inhibits the expression of CXCR4 itself.

31. (New) The method of claim 24 wherein the substance is a substance that inhibits the expression of SDF-1 itself.

Please amend the specification as follows:

At page 15 of the specification, please replace the paragraph at lines 5-14 with the following paragraph:

04 Also, the amino acid sequence of SDF-1, which is a ligand binding to CXCR4, has already been known. There are two types of SDF-1 differing in the length of amino acid sequence, i.e., SDF-1- $\alpha$  and SDF-1- $\beta$ . Specifically, the amino acid sequence of human SDF-1- $\alpha$  is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5 and its base sequence in SEQ ID NO: 6 (base positions 474-740). Human SDF-1- $\beta$  is derived from human SDF-1- $\alpha$  by appending four amino acid residues, Arg Phe Lys Met (SEQ ID NO: 9), to a C-terminus thereof.

At page 15 of the specification, please replace the paragraph at lines 15-22 with the following paragraph:

05 The amino acid sequence of murine SDF-1- $\alpha$  is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7 and its base sequence in SEQ ID NO: 8 (base positions 82-348). Murine SDF-1- $\beta$  is derived from murine

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M SDF-1-  $\alpha$  by appending four amino acid residues, Arg Leu Lys Met (SEQ ID NO: 10), to a C-terminus thereof. For human and murine SDF-1's, the sequence of from the 1st amino acid (Met) to the 21st amino acid (Gly) is a signal sequence.

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